OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly journal, devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mecanic Arts—and the promotion of domestic industry.

M. B. BATEHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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Address M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

Organization of the Ross County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the friends of agriculture, held at the Madeira House, in Chillicothe, the 17th day of August, 1846, GEORGE RENICK, sen., was called to the chair, and W. MARSHALL ANDERSON appointed Secretary. The propriety of forming a County Society, to be auxiliary to the State Board of Agriculture, being under consideration, it was unanimously resolved to organize under the act of the Ohio Legislature, passed February 27, 1846, a Ross County Agricultural Society.

On motion, the following gentlemen were nominated for the offices attached to their names, and unanimously elected:

President— W. Marshall Anderson;
Vice President — Alexander Renick;
Treasurer — Wm. H. Douglass;
Secretary — R. W. Burbridge;
Directors — Dennis McConnell, Jeptha Perrill, Wm. Welsh, John Foster, and Nathan Galliflin.

A constitution being offered, it was read, and being approved, was unanimously received.

W. MARSHALL ANDERSON, *Pres't.*
R. W. BURBRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society.

At an adjourned meeting, held at Empire Hall, in Cleveland, on Saturday, the 15th of August, for the purpose of forming a county Society, to be called the 'Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society,' E. M. BARTLETT, of Brecksville, was called to the chair, and F. R. ELLIOTT chosen Secretary. After the meeting had discussed somewhat the policy of this step, the constitution prepared by a committee at a previous meeting was read, and after some amendments, was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President— David Harvey;
Vice Presidents— Leverett Johnson, R. M. Hannaford, and M. Jewett;
Recording Secretary — F. R. Elliott;
Corresponding Secretary — H. L. Whitman;
Treasurer — John Stair;
Council — A. A. Jewett, S. N. Herrick, John Bigelow, J B. Stewart, Lucius Dean, George Rabbitts, Henry Jewett, Robert Tate, G. D. Kelley, R. Jackson, Seliman Hubbell, A. S. Farr, Orson Spencer, —— Fisher, M. Hepburn, Joseph Luty, H. H. Cott, J. F. Hanks.

Another meeting was appointed for the 29th of August, to make arrangements for an exhibition, &c.

TRUMBULL COUNTY — The editor of the *Democrat*, in speaking of a late meeting of the County Agricultural Society, says: 'That the Society will "go ahead," there is no longer any doubt; and feeling, as we do, a deep interest in the prosperity of our agricultural friends, we would strongly urge upon them the importance of giving the Society their support. The first Annual Fair will be held in October next, and although the Society has just commenced operations, we learn that the prospect is, that there will be a goodly number of competitors for the several premiums offered. Every farmer, who takes a pride in his profession, (and who does not?) should become a member of the Society, and in some particular branch of his occupation strive to excel his neighbors. In that way all would be benefited by the wholesome influence exerted.'

GREENE COUNTY.— The farmers of Greene county, and all other persons interested in agricultural improvement, are requested to meet at Xenia, in the Town Hall, on the third Saturday of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a county Society, auxiliary to the Ohio State Agricultural Society, under the provisions of the law of last winter. MANY FARMERS.

Torch Light.

Agricultural Societies and Fairs in Ohio.

Clark and Madison,	Fair at	Springfield, Sept. 15 and 16.
Columbiana,	"	New Lisbon, Oct. 14.
Cuyahoga,	"	Cleveland.
Defiance,	"	Defiance.
Fayette,	"	Washington, Oct. 7 and 8.
Gallia,	"	Gallipolis, Sept. 25.
Geauga,	"	Chardon.
Greene,	"	Xenia.
Hamilton,	"	Carthage, Sept. 24, 25, & 26.
Harrison,	"	Cadiz.
Highland,	"	Hillsborough.
Jefferson,	"	
Lorain,	"	Elyria, Sept. 30.
Miami,	"	
Montgomery,	"	Dayton, Oct. 22 and 23.
Portage,	"	Ravenna.
Ross,	"	Chillicothe.
Trumbull.	"	Warren.
Washington,	"	Marietta.

The above list will be repeated in the next two numbers of our paper, and we shall be pleased to add the names of any other agricultural societies that may have been organized in the State; also, to insert the times for holding the annual fairs of such as are not specified. Our friends will please notify us of these as soon as determined. ☞ Papers containing notices should, in all cases, be marked with a pen, when sent to us, or they are liable to be overlooked.—ED.

Another Meeting of Wool Growers.

From the Springfield Republican.

At a meeting composed of twenty-two representatives of the wool growing interest, from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, held at Springfield, Mass., 8th month, (Aug.) 18th, 1846, Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Ladd, of Ohio, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly but forcibly set forth by the chairman, the following resolutions were severally discussed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ostensible object now before us, is to ascertain, from time to time, the real value of our wool, both at home and abroad, in order that we may dispose of it more intelligently, and consequently to better advantage.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the object set forth in the first resolution, Samuel Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Jesse Edgington, of Virginia, John Brown, now of Massachusetts, Wm. H. Ladd, of Ohio, and L. A. Morrell, of New York, be appointed a committee, to solicit contributions in the way of information upon the whole subject of wool growing and manufacturing in the United States, and also contributions in the form of wool and money for the furtherance of the object in view.

Resolved, That said committee report to a general meeting of wool growers, to be held at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the second 4th day (Wednesday,) of second month, (February,) 1847.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby requested to see that a suitable address to the wool growers, setting forth the advantages that will accrue from the carrying out of the object proposed in the above resolutions, be published, together with a notice of the meeting to be held at Steubenville, at a suitable period previous to that meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forthwith published in all papers favorable to the agricultural and manufacturing interest of the community.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Va.,
Chairman.
WM. H. LADD, of Ohio, *Secretary.*

The Fountain at Zanesville.

The above engraving is a representation of the beautiful public fountain, recently erected in Zanesville.— The yard in front of the public buildings has been enclosed with a neat iron fence, the ground sodded and planted with shade trees, and the walks paved with brick. The fountain is in the middle of the square, and directly opposite the Eagle Hotel. The expense of this very tasteful improvement was about $1,000, and was defrayed by contributions of the citizens. As a public ornament, we can conceive of nothing that could have been done at so little expense, which would reflect so much credit on the town, or afford more pleasure to the citizens. It is the first work of the kind, we believe, in the state, but we trust it will not long remain the only one. In every town where there are or can be public water works, public fountains can and should be erected.

The ornamental parts of this fountain are of cast iron, painted white, and came from the establishment of D. L. Farnham, of New York. It is placed on a pediment of brick or stone, laid with cement, and is surrounded by a circular basin about sixteen feet in diameter, and say two feet in depth. The form of the jets of water can be varied at pleasure, by changing the apertures, which is done by screws. The water comes from the city reservoir, which is on the top of a hill, 15) feet higher than the fountain. The reservoir is supplied from the river, by powerful forcing pumps, worked by water power. This affords a supply for all the city, and more than is needed, so that there is no lack of water for the fountain.

Mr Downing on the Strawberry Question.

In our paper of May 1st, we gave the principal part of Mr Longworth's essay on the subject of the sexuality of strawberry plants; and as it is a matter of much practical importance to all cultivators and lovers of strawberries, we now give from the Horticulturist the remarks of Mr Downing on the same subject, elicited by the essay of Mr Longworth. It will be seen that there is no material *practical* difference between the two writers, though there is some difference in theory. We coincide with Mr Downing:

We have never doubted the actual result of Mr Longworth's mode, though he has classed us among the opponents of his views. We only doubted the *necessity* of it. But we trust we are neither very bigoted nor prejudiced, and we now state frankly, that, having observed

carefully, having experimented ourselves, and heard detailed the experiments of many sound and careful horticulturists, in various sections of the country, we are ready to avow our entire assent to the practical value of Mr Longworth's mode of growing the strawberry.

In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as agreeing with all Mr Longworth's positions in relation to the strawberry. On the contrary, we differ very widely in two or three respects. But as far as regards the practical culture of the strawberry, we do agree with him.

We will presently point out our points of difference, with regard to the sterile blossoms. For the present, we wish to direct the attention of our readers to the sum total of his views, as contained in a pamphlet on 'The Cultivation of the Grape, and on the Character of the Strawberry Plant,' just issued and distributed by Mr L. It contains, we presume, his ultimatum on this subject, and cannot fail to interest our readers.

We ought to preface this report by saying, that at the request of Mr Longworth, the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati, two years ago, appointed a committee of nine skilful persons to examine, experiment, and report on the subject. The committee (with the exception of two, who dissented,) have just reported, (June 13, 1846,) that they entirely coincide with Mr Longworth's views, regarding the culture of this plant.

The report closes with the following paragraphs, showing the extraordinary abundance of this fruit, which, it must be remembered, is chiefly cultivated in gardens for that market. There is no city in the world half so well and so abundantly supplied with fine strawberries, as Cincinnati. Two hundred bushels a day, during the whole strawberry season, more than equal in quantity to half a million of the little strawberry baskets offered in the New York market!

'As further evidence,' says the committee, 'that this is the most successful mode for the cultivation of the strawberrry, they beg to refer to the quantity of strawberries sold in the Cincinnati market this season, which were furnished chiefly by those who have adopted the system of planting female, or pistillate plants, with a proportion of about one-tenth male, or staminate plants, for fertilizing. The amount sold has been ascertained by a committee of the Horticultural Society. The committee reported the quantity in market, for each day, during the most productive portion of the strawberry season, commencing on the 19th of May, and ending on the 12th of June, a period of 22 days, in which time they state the aggregate amount at 4,150 bushels, being an average of nearly 2 0 bushels per day.

'This product of fruit, compared with other markets, and the quantity of ground cultivated, furnishes conclusive evidence of the success in attending to the cultivation of staminate and pistillate varieties.'

[Here we omit Mr Longworth's essay, most of which has already appeared in our columns.]

Having given Mr Longworth's views entire, and having stated that we now fully acknowledge their great practical value to all strawberry growers, we trust our readers will have a little patience with us while we state the points on which we differ from him.

In our work on Fruit Trees, while we admitted the existence of staminate and pistillate plants, and the necessity of fertilizing the latter in order to obtain good fruit, we also stated that we did not consider them the normal state of any given variety, but only imperfect ones, owing to the degeneration of that sort. We then believed, as we still do, that most of our strawberries, in their normal or original state, bore perfect flowers, and that they run out into pistillate and staminate forms through bad cultivation. We, therefore, recommended our readers to 'choose such plants, when in blossom, as have a natural proportion of stamens and pistils; or such as, when in fruit, show large, well developed trusses of fruit. Set a little stake down by these, and take runners from them only for your new plantation. In this way, good plantations will be secured, with every plant productive.'

So far as regards the general truth of the foregoing, a great deal of subsequent close examination has not induced us to change our views on this point. Notwithstanding Mr Lonworth's incredulity, we still assure him, that two years ago we raised a remarkably large and fine crop of Hovey's Seedling without the proximity or aid of any other sort whatever. The same results have, to our own knowledge, been attained by many persons this season, who have grown large and perfect crops of the latter variety, for the first time, in gardens where there has either been no other strawberry of any kind, or only in distant portions of the same garden. We have examined these plants of Hovey's Seedling, when in flower, and found the blossoms large and perfect in stamens and pistils.

On the other hand, we have examined several beds of Hovey's Seedling, where the blossoms were nearly all pistillate, and were therefore unproductive, unless planted where they were fertilized by other staminate blossoms.

What is the unavoidable inference from these facts?—Clearly this, as we have stated before, and from which Mr Longworth, we believe, dissents, that Hovey's Seedling, and some other sorts, do vary from a state that is the normal or perfect one of the strawberry, into a pistillate or staminate form.

This is not mere theory with us. Let us refer for proof to our experiment with the isolated bed of Hovey's Seedling in our own garden. Last season was the first that this bed came into bearing. Being fully alive to the interest which this subject has assumed, we examined this bed daily, when it was in bloom. As we have before stated, the blossoms were all perfect ones, large, well developed, and bearing a due proportion of stamens and pistils. With a careful search, we were only able to discover *two* plants that bore pistillate flowers. There were no small plants in the bed. Every plant bore flowers and fruit. The crop excited the admiration of all who saw it, and the berries nearly all measured three and four inches in circumference.

This bed was in strong, trenched soil. It was allowed to make runners last season; but they were all taken off in September, and the same plants allowed to fruit this season.

When these same plants came in bloom in May of this year, we watched the opening of the blossoms with a great deal of interest. Here were identically the same plants, all but two of which bore perfect blossoms and the finest fruit a year ago. Would they vary? was the question now to be solved.

On carefully examining the plants, when the bed was fully in flower, we discovered that more than one-third of the plants now bore only *pistillate* blossoms. Of the remaining two-thirds, many bore perfect blossoms, as they had done previously, while a few also bore imperfect staminate blossoms. They produced only a fair crop of good fruit.

Next year we predict that this bed will have changed almost entirely to pistillate plants.

The same result that we have here stated, occurred in another part of our garden with a bed of Ross's Phœnix plants. We called the attention of several persons in our garden at the time of their blooming, to the perfect state of some blossoms, and the pistillate form of others, to their entire satisfaction. In another part of our garden, a bed of Hovey's Seedling, that has borne three years, has become entirely *pistillate*.

This is not a hasty conclusion that we have arrived at. We are forced to believe that most of the Pine strawberries, however perfect in their blossoms at first, if allowed to bear twice or more on the same roots, will degenerate into the pistillate or staminate form; Hovey's Seedling, and probably the other best sorts, into the former.

When they have once reached this state, they require the aid of other plants to fertilize them.* With the aid of such other plants, they bear large and fine fruit; in some varieties, finer and more abundant crops than they did in the natural state, because the whole blossom of the pistillate plant is devoted to the fruit itself, which, therefore, when fertilized by a separate staminate blossom, must of course be larger and finer than when part of its secretions go towards the development of stamens. In this, we confess frankly, lies the great value of the mode which Mr Longworth has so warmly and zealously urged upon the public attention.

The result of our investigations we therefore offer to our readers, as follows:

1. There are certain classes of strawberries which always bear perfect blossoms and produce good crops of fruit under all ordinary circumstances. These are the Alpine, and the European Wood strawberries, and (we may add, after a trial of fifteen years,) the variety known as the *Large Early Scarlet*.

2. There are certain classes of strawberries, especially the Pines and the Scarlets, the blossoms of which, even if perfect at first, have a tendency, through overbearing, to run into the pistillate or staminate form, chiefly the former. When this takes place, little or no fruit is produced, unless the blossoms are fertilized by other staminate plants.

3. In the latter case, a crop of large and fine fruit is more certain than under any other circumstances; partly because the condition of the plants is fixed, and not likely to vary into a barren form; and partly because the whole secretions of the blossom are directed towards perfecting the pistillate portion, which therefore swells into a larger fruit.

4. To insure a large crop, pistillate varieties should be chosen.

5. The proportion of staminates necessary, so far as at present ascertained, is not more than one plant to ten pistillates. The Virginia Scarlet, or Duke of Kent, are usually preferred for this purpose.

We have only one or two remarks to add in conclusion. We are now very well aware that some varieties of the Pine and Scarlet strawberries are pistillate from their first origin as seedlings. Staminate plants are also produced in abundance by sowing seeds of the strawberry, but these, when truly staminate, being of no value for their fruit, are usually thrown away, and do not get into cultivation. Only those bearing perfect flowers, or those bearing pistillate ones, ever give large and fine fruit. The former, bearing well at first, have a tendency to run out into sterile forms, which is one reason why some sorts, once in high repute, are now considered worthless. As, however, cultivators become aware of the reason of this barrenness, by choosing a pistillate variety and planting near it a small quantity of staminate plants to fertilize it, they are certain of regular and abundant crops.

We believe that Hovey's Seedling, or any other large strawberry, perfect in its blossoms at first, may be kept in that state by due care. This consists partly in cultivating it well, but mainly in never allowing it to exhaust itself by overbearing. The moment this is the case, as we have abundantly satisfied ourselves, the plant so exhausted takes the sterile form. It is necessary, therefore, in order to preserve a Pine strawberry in its normal form, that we allow the plants to bear but once, making a new bed with the runners or offsets the same season that the parent plants bear, and always repeating this.

We have followed this course with some plants of Hovey's Seedling, and will undertake to show any one who is yet sceptical, plants of this variety, next May, bearing perfect blossoms and fruit.

Of course, however, we no longer recommend general cultivators to follow this course, which we think involves much more vigilance and trouble. The plan of fertilizing the pistillate plants is so simple, and so satisfactory in its results, that we gladly record our conviction of its value, now that the season of planting strawberries is at hand, and recommend it for universal practice.

* The staminate or pistillate form once reached, we are inclined to think, from experiments we have made, that it is permanent—that is to say, a pistillate plant always remains so. Hovey's Seedling strawberry, at first, was a perfect sort in its flower, but at this moment, more than half the plants in this country have become pistillate.

MR LONGWORTH'S REPLY TO THE FOREGOING.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the following communication from Mr Longworth has been published by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

To the committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society on the character of the Strawberry Plant:

GENTLEMEN: In the last number of the Horticulturist I discover that its talented editor states that the original Hovey's seedling strawberry was perfect in both organs, and that about one half now in cultivation are still perfect; that the other half have, by cultivation, become staminate or pistillate, and principally the latter. And once changed, he inclines to the opinion, they so continue. Hovey's seedling is now extensively cultivated in this vicinity, from plants obtained from Mr Hovey, Mr Downing, and others. I am aware that you have, for more than two years, devoted much attention to the very superior seedling of Mr Hovey, and that some of you cultivate them by the acre, and I saw, for one season, in one of your gardens, more than an acre of Hovey's, unmixed with any other variety. You will please say, whether you have ever seen a Hovey's seedling perfect in both organs, or one perfect in the male, and defective in the female organs. If any member of the Society, or any other person, can furnish you such a plant, I will present him with a premium of one hundred dollars.

I am aware that there are staminate varieties resembling the Hovey in the leaf and growth, but readily distinguished from it by our most experienced strawberry growers. But none of them equal the Hovey in size, and will not, in an average of years, perfect half a crop of perfect fruit, though occasionally single plants may perfect fruit on most of the blossoms. I will present any person with a like sum, who can furnish a plant of any variety equalling the Hovey in size, perfect in both organs, and perfecting a full crop for two favorable years; and the like sum, if any such plant, or runners from it, shall change its character and become pistillate.

Please favor the Society with the result of your experience, as the subject is one of interest to the public.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

N. LONGWORTH.

Items, by Dr Barker.

Dear Sir: On my return from your city, I found a communication, signed John R. Clark, Athens, with a request that I should send it to you for publication. The writer states that the process recommended will effectually keep all bugs and worms out of fruit trees. It is this: Cover the bodies with a thick coat of soap, and then dash on a gallon or two of rain water. The remedy is simple, easily applied, and no doubt good; but I think not so good as the wash recommended by friend Blandy, as published in your last number.

CLYTUS PICTUS, OR LOCUST BORER.

You, or some one else, described this insect for us, last September, and directed us to catch and kill the beetles, which would then be found in pairs on the trees. Well, according to directions, I commenced hunting for them, and hunted long and often, without being able to see one during the whole month.

On the 13th of this month I found them without hunting, and can see them at any time in the afternoon, coursing up and down the trees before my door. They come down nearly to the

ground, then turn and go up again, so that, by watching the trees, a child might clear a tree in a short time. The best way to catch them, is to place the open hand on them, and draw them out with the thumb and finger of the other hand, and pull off their heads, or drop them in a tumbler containing a little gum camphor, with a light cover over it. They resemble so nearly the insect called the Yellow Jacket, that they are recognized by this at first sight; but they neither bite or sting. Where they make their appearance, they must be exterminated, or the locust trees will be destroyed.

THE BOT FLY.

While on the subject of insects, I will trouble you and your readers with some questions respecting the Bot Fly. I have often seen it described, and have read many articles about its progeny, the bots. I know it is believed, by all Americans, that bots kill many horses, which is denied by some English authors. I am satisfied they destroy many horses in this country; but it is not of the cures, preventatives, or of the bot in the stomach, I desire information.

The fly has a bad, sneaking habit, which I have never seen described by any author. After buzzing about the horse's legs and mane a short time, it darts, with almost electric speed, at the cavity beneath and between the under jaws of the horse, and there in an instant inflicts a wound from which the blood oozes out. Some times this operation is repeated two or three times in rapid succession; but most generally, after inflicting one wound, the fly retires for a few moments to the legs or mane, and having there deposited more nits, renews its attack on the jaws.

Were it not for these attacks and wounds, the fly would be disregarded by the horse; but they are so frequent and painful, that the fly becomes the tormentor of, and a terror to, the horse.—What farmer has not seen these flies chasing the horses in his pastures from tree to tree, from shrub to shrub, and into, and out of, every place of supposed security, or while hitched to the plow, harrow, cart, or wagon, seen these tormentors continue their attacks until the horse, having become madened, desperate, and frantic, started off at full speed, regardless of all before or behind him? And yet how few of those who have used these animals from earliest youth to green old age, know that this fly wounds at all, but attribute all this restlessness, terror, and alarm of the horse, to an instinctive dread of his natural enemy!

For what purpose is this wound inflicted? Is it for the purpose of sustenance for the fly? or to assist in fastening its nits? or is it for some other purpose? Is the wound made with the mouth or with a sting, similar to that of the locust? Come, grandfather farmers, tell us all about this matter, and do not compel us to send to some doctor in New or Old England for answers.

Yours, &c., L. A. BARKER.

Neurotomy, or Nerving.

SIR: I have recently been informed, by a gentleman entitled to full credit, that a preacher of his acquaintance, residing not fifty miles from Columbus, had a horse nerved this summer. For some time he did well, but at length cut his leg with one of the corks on the shoe of the opposite foot. The wound continued to get worse, in spite of all the owner's efforts to heal it. So he *traded him off!* He had probably seen my article in the Cultivator—the man with whom he traded had not.

Here is a case in confirmation of what I before stated, and which I now reaffirm, *that a wound in a part deprived entirely of nervous sensibility, will not heal.* If a horse has been nerved, he should be shod without toe corks, and without any heel corks, or else very flat ones. The nail heads should be small, well driven in, and every thing about them and the shoes made so smooth, that no wound can be made by any part of them.

If your horse has not been nerved, save your money and your horse, is my advice to each of your readers.

Yours, &c., L. A. B.

McConnellsville, August, 1846.

Letter from our Friend Williams.

Dear Friend Bateham:—I like your traveling notes; they do not speak on the authority of a bar room, or stage coach acquaintance; they show us the Ohio farmer in his glory, or as the French say, 'a son penates;' in the midst of his works, and his household gods, by which alone he can be truly judged.

What a pity that nine men out of ten who publish books of travels, are more zealous to record the evidences of their own spleen, wit, or tact at caricature, than to give their readers a true picture of the country, soil, climate, productions, life, manners, &c. I was sorry to see you complain of a man for borrowing the Ohio Cultivator to read, instead of subscribing for it. If a man will only read, there are some hopes of him, no matter how he comes by the book; for more lamentable is the state of that man who takes the papers but never reads them; because the latter can never illustrate the truths they contain by his own practice. As often as I read an agricultural paper, I am wont to ask a farmer who takes the same paper, what he thinks of the contents of the last number; three to one he has not read it; and if he has, he does not seem to have caught the spirit and meaning of either editor or contributor. On the other hand, a farmer borrows my paper, he is pretty sure to read it, to understand it, and in the end to subscribe for it. One subscriber who thus comes forward hungry to learn something that is written, is worth half a dozen of those benighted men who are urged and pressed to subscribe against their will, for a paper, which, when received, they have not the courage to read, or the practical, mental industry to enable them to comprehend its lessons.

I confess that I like to hear a farmer talk about planting in the old and new of the moon, because it is better for him to have this poor extra stimulus to action, than to have no other but the fear of want or the love of gain. I often find myself almost envying a man the comfort he takes in a superstitious belief in things unnatural; to such individuals the truths of agricultural science are foolishness: hence who can deny them the simple comfort of their own superstitious love of the marvellous, since the truth can do nothing for them, either to lighten their labors or to exalt their understanding!

But, fortunately, such people are not without the aid of science in their calling; they adopt it unwittingly from the practice of those who teach by example the benefits science is wont to bestow on the agricultural art. It may be said that the opponents to *book farming* are now in the condition of the infidel who practices the christian morality, while he foolishly denies the authority of its great teacher.

It is very hard to convince some farmers of the vital importance of incombustible manures to their worn lands, or that the ashes of trees and plants are indispensable to form the ashes of new plants, when the requisite minerals in the soil are exhausted.

Within the last year, I have seen a decayed ashery situated in the midst of corn and wheat fields, and pasture lands, now imbedded in heaps, containing many thousand bushels of leached ashes. If it is strange that this mass of inorganic treasures is suffered to remain within a stone's throw of a long worn soil, now nearly exhausted of those phosphates which lie here unused. The fact is not less strange, that there is hardly to be found a farmer in this vicinity who will receive, as a gift, the salt and brine from fish barrels. But I trust the day is approaching when every farmer will know the precise character of the soil he works, so as to save both labor and expense, by a right application of incombustible manures. Then, when leached ashes, salt, shell marl, gypsum, &c., are within his reach, to be had almost gratis, he will know the importance, and feel the necessity of seizing the available treasures.

I see you have not the fear of the politicians before your eyes, or your Cultivator would not have told the Ohio farmer that flour from Ohio had penetrated England, as far as Preston and Nottingham, where every 'baking day is now celebrated as a blessing to *free trade*.' At the present price of flour in New York, there is and will be a continued demand for export to England. Even Horace Greely, that uncompromising enemy to free trade, and the greatest of sticklers for prohibitory tariffs, now admits that our new tariff 'will benefit *some* class of our people who earn their living by labor.' I have a firm faith that the Ohio farmers will be included in this class.

Very truly, yours,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Waterloo, N. Y.

Letter from Virginia.

'NEUROTOMY.'—*Mr. Bateham:*—Those Ohio gentlemen you noticed, skilled in the *science* of 'Neurotomy,' paid a visit to this region of country, and operated largely about West Liberty and West Alexandria, Pa. So far as I can learn, and I have been somewhat particular to ascertain the facts, two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the animals operated on are dead—lost a hoof and were shot to put them out of the way, or are otherwise useless; and very few indeed, if any, are benefited. The exposure of this fraud by your correspondent, Dr. Barker, did much good.

WOOL SALES AT LOWELL.—A majority of the wool growers in this county have returns for their *wool* from Lowell. The average price obtained ranges from 33 to 46 cents per lb. Some few are well satisfied with the price, but many are any thing else than pleased. The phrases, shaving shop, lottery office, &c., are applied to the Lowell market quite often.

THE CROPS through this region are very fine, though some of the wheat and hay was injured by heavy rains before it was steaked. The prospect for corn is very good. A great quantity of rain has fallen within the past ten days.

OHIO COUNTY.

August 25, 1846.

Bitter Rot in Apples.

In your last number you speak of this disease in the Rhode Island Greenings of Mr Henderson's orchard. Last September, a friend made the same complaint to me. On examining the fruit on and about the trees, I found many of them covered with rotten specks and patches.—In the center of each speck, I found a perforation, the work, as I supposed, of the vinegar fly. I think, on a close examination of Mr H.'s apples, this will be found to be their condition. If so, remove the cider press, if any, and all pumice and decayed apples; let the hogs have free range of the orchard from June to December, and in two years the cause will be removed. If, however, the disease be really the *bitter rot*, then it must be owing to decaying stumps, from too free pruning. Heal these wounds, and trim the roots very carefully, but not the heads of the trees.—The Rhode Island Greening bears better fruit in Ohio without than with top pruning. L. A. B.

McConnellsville, August, 1846.

Burning Straw for Manure.

E. N. Pearsall of this county, (Seneca,) spreads his straw on his wheat fallow, and burns it, after which the ashes are plowed into the soil. The effect on the next crop of wheat is favorable.—He asks, 'What produces it!' I reply, that the ashes of each particular plant, is the best possible inorganic manure for the same plant. Hence the leaves and twigs of the vine are the best manure for the vine. It is said by some practical vine dressers, that this sort of manure alone can prevent grapes from deteriorating in flavor. If both the wheat berry and stalk were burned on the new fallow, as manure for the next crop, we should hear no complaint of a failure in the soil to produce wheat. But burning straw is a very wasteful sort of combustion; rotting it is more economical, as then the hydrogen and carbon is saved with the inorganic matter, (ashes,) to be employed as the organic elements of the growing plants. Fire is so rapid in its ravages, that all the carbon and hydrogen of the burning matter is dissipated in the air, and lost to the crop.—*S. W. in Gen. Far.*

Inquiries about Hedges.

THE MACLURA. — J. Zimmer, of Miamisburg, in referring to the communication of Mr. Neff, in our last number, inquires whether the Maclura (Osage Orange,) will not 'run' or sprout at the roots, so as to become troublesome when planted as a hedge; also, whether it will prove durable—the plants not liable to die out as the hedge grows old.

We have full confidence that no serious apprehensions need be felt on either of these points. The oldest hedges of this kind that we have seen, are on the beautiful farm of Mr GOWEN, at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia. We should be gratified if he would favor us with a line on this subject.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE. — Dr. Bigelow, of Lancaster, writes us as follows:

'I see in the April number of the Albany Cultivator, a notice of Mr Affleck's recommendation of the Cherokee Rose for hedges. They inquire also if any body in the north has tried it. Torrey and Gray, in their Flora of North America, say, it is extensively naturalized in South Carolina and Louisiana, and quote Elliott as being well adapted for hedges, but observe, positively, that it is too tender to endure the winters of the northern States. Will it succeed here? or will our common garden white rose supply its place in this latitude? I planted some slips last spring for the purpose of giving it a trial, but the season was rather too far advanced before the idea struck me, and my slips did not take root.'

Merino Sheep in Portage County.

Mr Charles Button, of Franklin Mills, O., informs us that he has a flock of 54 head of thorough bred Merino sheep, of the Paular and Escurial varieties, and descendants of the celebrated flock of Consul Jarvis, of Vermont. Mr Button removed from Vermont into this state three years ago, and brought these sheep with him — the older part of them. The weight of wool sheared from the 54 head this season, was 263 pounds. Twenty-seven ewes, with lambs by their side, yielded an average of 4 lbs. 7 oz. each. Yearling bucks, from 6 to 8¼ lbs. A number of samples of this wool were sent us last winter by Mr Button. It is very long, of good strong fibre, and fine for the weight of fleece. — Mr Button has a number of young bucks for sale to any person who may desire them.

From Downing's Horticulturist.

Coal Tar on Fruit Trees.

We have recommended the coal of the gas works as an application to the stems of fruit trees, near the ground, in order to prevent mice from girdling them in winter. We observe in the Ohio Cultivator, that a correspondent says he applied it to some trees in a young peach orchard, and it destroyed the trees.

Now we have seen this coal tar applied to at least 500 trees for three successive winters, and with the most satisfactory results. In England it is largely used in parks and preserves, upon all kinds of small shrubs, to protect them against the domestic hare, and we have never heard a complaint.

It is therefore very evident, either that the correspondent in question did not use tar from the gas works, but some stronger kind of tar, or that he used it in an inordinate quantity. The coal tar of some of the iron manufactories is very strong; either it or common tar, if very liberally used, would cause the death of tender young trees. But the gas works tar is thin, and but little of it will adhere to the bark at a single application. Where this cannot be used, we have known common tar to be applied with the same good results, after being mixed with one-third *lard*.

PLANTING trees in Great Britain, and throughout the continent, is now extensively prosecuted. In some instances, thousands of acres are planted on a single estate.

Wit is folly, unless a wise man has the keeping of it.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

To Readers and Correspondents.

This number of our paper is issued one day later than its date, owing to our late absence on a trip to Cleveland, &c. Our next will appear a few days before its time, as we intend to leave home about the 10th inst. for the New York Fair. We would inform our New York friends, several of whom have kindly sent us invitations to visit them, that our time will necessarily be too limited, while in that state, to allow us the pleasure of calling on many of them.

Our recent trip to the North was a very pleasant one, though so hurried that we could not visit one half of those we desired to. We have not had time to prepare any account of this tour for this number — shall do so, briefly, in our next.

MADDER CULTURE. — We paid a visit to Mr Swift, the Madder cultivator, in Lorain county, and will speak of his operations hereafter. He has an advertisement on our last page.

WHEAT SALES AT MANSFIELD. — We found that town thronged with farmers' wagons, bringing in the immense product of wheat from the surrounding region, to be disposed of to forwarders on the railroad now in full operation from that place to Sandusky. We learned that from 20,000 to 25,000 bushels per week has been purchased and sent off from there for a number of weeks past. — The price now paid is fifty cents per bushel, for the best quality. At most of the ports on the lake, great quantities of wheat are also being purchased and shipped daily.

WHICH BEAT? — Our neighbor of the Springfield Republic boasts of plums raised in that town which measured over *six inches* in circumference. Well, Springfield is a large place of its size, and those were pretty sizeable plums, but nothing worth bragging about, for there have been plums raised in this city the present season, that measured over *half a foot* in circumference!

FINE FRUIT. — Mr David Wood, of Mt Gilead, Marion county, has sent us half a dozen specimens of very fine apples; and Dr Bigelow, of Lancaster, some splendid peaches. They will be handed over to the Horticultural Society.

WHEAT DRILLS. — Mr C. F. McWilliams, of Springfield, is agent for the manufacture of Gatlin's Wheat Drill. We believe it is a valuable implement, and we hope many of our readers will be induced to adopt the drill system of wheat sowing this fall, as we are convinced it will be found highly advantageous. We should be pleased if our NOBLE friend in Stark county would favor us with a little of his experience and opinions on this subject.

☞ Our best thanks are due to Mrs F. R. Elliott, of the 'Lake Erie Nursery,' for the *interesting* specimen of her handiwork, which we discovered in our fruit basket after the pleasure of a visit at her hospitable cottage. It will be carefully preserved along with our family spice box! We think brother Elliott is peculiarly fortunate in having a helpmate, like himself, well skilled in the *nursery* business.

☞ The Western Reserve Magazine of Agriculture, &c., died from actual *starvation*; and that, too, in the midst of a Christian community! It is surprising that so large a portion of the intelligent farmers of the Reserve are content to be without a paper devoted to their interests and pursuits.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Chapter on Bread Making.

From Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book.

[*Concluded from last number, p.* 125.]

Wheat bread of potato yeast. — This is made like bread made with home-brewed yeast, except that you may put in almost any quantity of the potato yeast without injury. Those who use potato yeast like it much better than any other. The only objection to it is, that in summer it must be made often, as it will not keep sweet long. But it is very easily renewed. The chief advantage is, that it rises quick, and never gives the sharp and peculiar taste so often imparted to bread and cake, by all yeast made with hops.

Potato bread. — Rub a dozen peeled boiled potatoes through a very coarse sieve, and mix with them twice the quantity of flour, mixing very thoroughly. Put in a coffee cup full of home-brewed, or of potato yeast, or half as much of distillery yeast; also, a tea spoon full of salt. Add whatever water may be needed to make a dough as stiff as for common flour bread.

An ounce or two of butter rubbed into the flour, and an egg beat and put into the yeast, and you can have fine rolls or warm cakes for breakfast.

This kind of bread is very moist, and keeps well.

Eastern brown bread. — One quart of rye.

Two quarts of Indian meal; if fresh and sweet, do not scald it — if not, scald it.

Half a tea cup of molasses.

Two tea spoons full of salt.

One tea spoon full of saleratus.

A tea cup of home-brewed yeast, or half as much distillery yeast.

Make it as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon with warm water. Let it rise from night till morning. Then put it in a large deep pan, and smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water, and let it stand a while. Bake five or six hours. If put in late in the day, let it remain all night in the oven.

Rye bread. — A quart of water, and as much milk.

Two tea spoons full of salt, and a tea cup of Indian meal.

A tea cup full of home-brewed yeast, or half as much distillery yeast.

Make it as stiff as wheat bread, with rye flour.

Rice bread — No. 1. — One pint of rice, boiled till soft.

Two quarts of rice flour, or wheat flour.

A tea spoon full of salt.

A tea cup of home-brewed, or half as much distillery yeast.

Milk to make it so as to mould like wheat bread.

Rice bread — No. 2. — Three half pints of ground rice.

Two tea spoons full (not heaping) of salt.

Two gills of home-brewed yeast.

Three quarts of milk, or milk and water. Mix the rice with cold milk and water to a thin gruel, and boil it three minutes. Then stir in wheat flour till as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon. When blood warm, add the yeast. This keeps moist longer than No. 1.

Bread of unbolted wheat, or Graham bread. — Three pints of warm water.

One tea cup full of Indian meal, and one of wheat flour.

Three great spoons full of molasses, or a tea cup of brown sugar.

One tea spoon full of salt, and one tea spoon full of saleratus, dissolved in a little hot water.

One tea cup of yeast.

Mix the above, and stir in enough unbolted wheat flour to make it as stiff as you can work with a spoon. Some put in enough to mould it to loaves. Try both. If made with home-brewed yeast, put it to rise over night. If with distillery yeast, make it in the morning, and bake when light.

In loaves the ordinary size, bake one hour and a half.

Walnut Hill's brown bread. — One quart of sour milk, and one tea spoon full of salt.

One tea spoon full of pulverized saleratus, and one tea cup of molasses, put into the milk.

Thicken with unbolted wheat flour, and bake immediately, and you have first rate bread, with very little trouble.

French Rolls, or Twists. — One quart of lukewarm milk.

One tea spoon full of salt.

A large tea cup of home-brewed yeast, or half as much distillery yeast.

Flour enough to make a stiff batter.

Set it to rise, and when very light, work in one egg and two spoons full of butter, and knead in flour till stiff enough to roll.

Let it rise again, and when very light, roll out, cut in strips, and braid it. Bake thirty minutes on buttered tins.

Raised Biscuit.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound of flour.

One beaten egg.

A tea spoon full of salt.

Two great spoons full of distillery yeast, or twice as much home-brewed.

Wet it up with enough warm milk to make a soft dough, and then work in half a pound of butter. When light, mould it into round cakes, or roll it out and cut it with a tumbler.

Very Nice Rusk.—One pint of milk.

One coffee cup of yeast; (potato is best.)

Four eggs.

Flour enough to make it as thick as you can stir with a spoon.

Let it rise till *very* light, but be *sure* it is not sour; if it is, work in half a tea spoon full of saleratus, dissolved in a wine glass of warm water.

When thus light, work together three quarters of a pound of sugar and nine ounces of butter; add more flour, if needed, to make it stiff enough to mould. Let it rise again, and when *very* light, mould it into small cakes. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven, and after taking it out, mix a little milk and sugar, and brush over the rusk, while hot, with a small swab of linen tied to a stick, and dry it in the oven. When you have weighed these proportions once, then *measure* the quantity, so as to save the trouble of weighing afterward. Write the measures in your receipt book, lest you forget.

Potato Biscuit.—Twelve pared potatoes, boiled soft and mashed fine, and two tea spoons full of salt.

Mix the potatoes and milk, add half a tea cup of yeast, and flour enough to mould them well. Then work in a cup of butter. When risen, mould them into small cakes, then let them stand in buttered pans fifteen minutes before baking.

Crackers.—One quart of flour, with two ounces of butter rubbed in.

One tea spoon full of saleratus in a wine glass of warm water.

Half a tea spoon full of salt, and milk enough to roll it out.

Beat it half an hour with a pestel, cut it in thin round cakes, prick them, and set them in the oven when other things are taken out. Let them bake till crisp.

Hard Biscuit.—One quart of flour, and half a tea spoon full of salt.

Four great spoons full of butter, rubbed into two-thirds of the flour.

Wet it up with milk till a dough; roll it out again and again, sprinkling on the reserved flour till all is used.—Cut into round cakes, and bake in a quick oven on buttered tins.

Sour Milk Biscuit.—A pint and a half of sour milk, or buttermilk.

Two tea spoons full of salt.

Two tea spoons full of saleratus dissolved in four great spoons full of hot water.

Mix the milk in flour till nearly stiff enough to roll, then put in the saleratus, and add more flour. Mould up quickly, and bake immediately.

Shortening for raised biscuit or cake should always be worked in after it is wet up.

A good way to use Sour Bread.—When a batch of bread is sour, let it stand till *very* light, and use it to make biscuit for tea or breakfast, thus:

Work into a portion of it, saleratus dissolved in warm water, enough to sweeten it, and a little shortening, and mould it into small biscuits, bake it, and it is uncommonly good. It is so much liked that some persons allow bread to turn sour for the purpose. Bread can be kept on hand for this use any length of time.

N. Y. State Fair.—The Auburn Daily Advertiser says, preparations for the State Fair are on a magnificent scale, and are in a state of great forwardness. We yesterday had the pleasure of viewing the grounds, partial structures, plans, &c. &c. The site is in the eastern part of the village, on *Capitol* Hill. It is the summit between Franklin and Genessee streets, and overlooks not only the village but a large extent of country in every direction. A prospect can scarcely be found in this region more extensive, a landscape more varied and beautiful. The site consists of twelve acres, carpeted with verdure, and in part shaded by an orchard, slightly sloping to the East, South, and West, laid out in an octangular form, and to be enclosed by a close board fence ten feet high. The place of entrance is to be on the Franklin street side, and that of egress on the Genessee street side.

Prominent among the structures will be Floral Hall, with such gorgeous decorations as to render it a temple worthy of the goddess to whom it is to be dedicated. In the rear of the Hall, (the dimensions of which are 150 by 50 feet,) will be the *Dairy* Exhibition Hall, 70 by 28. On the north side of this will be the building (100 by 55 feet,) intended for the exhibition of farming implements, utensils, &c. &c.; and on the south side another of equal size, for the display of domestic manufactures, &c. &c Each of those are to be flanked by ranges of refreshment stalls. Besides these principal buildings, there are to be the Ticket Office and the Committee Office, each 20 by 24, and a Business Office, 26 by 36. These structures, built, as they are to be, in *purest Gothic*, cannot fail to present an imposing appearance.

The committee having these matters in charge, deserve great credit for the liberality, zeal, skill and taste with which they are discharging the duties devolved upon them.

Horticultural Fair.

The Columbus Horticultural Society will hold its second Annual Fair on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th of September, at the Senate Chamber.

The exhibition will open at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, and continue during the next day and evening. Fruits, flowers, &c., exhibited, will be sold at auction [for the benefit of the Society,] on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All persons, members and others, are invited to send in specimens of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., for exhibition. The Society offer the following premiums:

FRUITS.

Peaches—1st premium, $3; 2d do, 'Thomas on Fruits,' &c.

Pears—1st premium, 'Downing on Fruits;' 2d do, 'Kenrick.'

Apples—1st premium, 100 Burr's fine seedling strawberry plants; 2d do, 'Thomas on Fruits,' &c.

Plums—1st premium, 'Downing on Fruits;' 2d do, $1.

Grapes—1st premium, a vine of the Post Oak Grape; 2d do, 'Hoare on the Vine.'

Apricots and Nectarines—Premium, Matthew's Seedling Grape Vine.

Filberts—Premium, $1.

VEGETABLES.

Sweet Potatoes—Premium, $1.

Irish Potatoes—Premium, Ohio Cultivator one year.

Melons, finest variety—Premium, $2.

Best collection of Kitchen Vegetables—Premium, $2.

FLOWERS.

Best collection of Cut Flowers—1st premium, 'Downing's Landscape Gardening;' 2d do, 'Mrs Loudon's Flower Garden Companion.'

Best Boquet of Cut Roses—1st premium, Fine Boquet Holder; 2d do, 'Flower Garden Directory.'

Best collection of Native Flowers—Premium, 'Buist on Roses.'

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on other articles exhibited.

Articles for exhibition should be sent in before 2 o'clock, on Tuursday. Price of admission, 10 cents.

Horticultural Fair at Cincinnati.

(CIRCULAR.)

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society having resolved to hold their Annual Exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of September next, beg leave to call your attention to the subject, and to solicit from you specimens of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Native Wines, &c., such as you may be willing to contribute on that occasion.

You are also solicited to give this information to others, and invite them to contribute in like manner.

Articles intended for the exhibition may be sent to Ely & Campbell, Lower Market street.

(*Signed by the Executive Council.*)

Horticultural Fair at Cleveland.

The Cleveland Horticultural Society will hold their Annual Fair and Exhibition, at the Empire Hall, on Wednesday, September 16th. The friends of horticultural improvement, and the public generally, are invited to attend and participate.

W. Case, *Rec. Sec'y.*

☞ Contributions of choice fruit, &c., are solicited.

Agricultural College at Mount Airy.

We informed our readers, some time since, of the announcement in the Philadelphia and other papers, that Mr. Gowen, of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, had purchased the Mount Airy College property adjoining his fine estate, with the view to the establishment of an institution for the instruction of youth, in theoretical and practical agriculture, including horticulture, upon the most approved principles of enlightened experience and rational science. The deep interest we feel in the advancement of these great and interesting pursuits led us to make inquiry of Mr. Gowen respecting the prospect there was of such a noble enterprise being commenced, and we are happy to inform our readers that there is a fair prospect of the institution being opened next spring, should proper encouragement be afforded, and the health of Mr. Gowen, which for some time past has been delicate, permit him to bestow such personal supervision as would be required from his position as patron of the institution.

We cannot but regard one of the contingencies on which the opening of the college depends, as not very serious, namely, the assurance of sufficient patronage; for what farmer of the West, or planter of the South is there who would not rejoice at an opportunity of having a son educated at a college where, in addition to a scholastic education befitting a gentleman, he would be qualified for conducting, in the most efficient and economical plan, every species of agricultural husbandry? The state of Mr. Gowen's health, we think, is more to be feared as interfering with his noble design than the want of patronage; but we are happy to learn that a marked improvement in his health has taken place within a short time, and that there is fair prospect of its complete restoration.

In relation to the plan of this agricultural college, Mr. Gowen informs us that all the details have not yet been determined on; but his design is to employ the ablest talent in the country as professors, and to make the course of academic instruction as liberal as that of any colleges in our land, for those who choose to avail themselves of a thorough classical education; while the students will be thoroughly grounded in practical mathematics, mechanics, natural philosophy, &c., and withal imbued with a love of Rural Life, and habituated in mind and body to its delightful pursuits.

The graduate of this college will not be the sickly and attenuated Book Worm merely, but the vigorous and intelligent Country Gentleman. Who is there that has given the least attention to the subject, is not convinced of the imperative necessity that exists for a radical reform in our systems of college education? And who is there that wishes well of his race and his country, that does not say God speed to this praiseworthy effort at the commencement of such a reform? We shall hail the opening of the Mount Airy College as an auspicious era in the history of our country, and the harbinger of great good, especially to the cause of agriculture.

We could say much more in favor of this glorious opening for the rising generation, and especially of the admirable fitness of the man and the place for the proposed institution; but we forbear for the present. In the mean time we submit the matter for the consideration of parents who value the health, happiness, and prosperity of their sons; and, also, to young men of spirit and enterprise, who wish to become thoroughly fitted for a position among the real nobility of our land. We should be gratified to learn that Ohio, our great and growing agricultural State, would furnish her proportion of students, should the college go into operation; and this we feel confident will be the case, for two or three have already been reported to us as ready to enter as soon as it is opened.

We would suggest that those desiring to send their sons, or to obtain further information on the subject, would do well to write directly to Mr. Gowen. His address is James Gowen, (Mt. Airy,) Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ *** Agricultural editors, and others friendly to the cause, can aid Mr. Gowen in his laudable enterprise, by making his intentions known to their readers.

Crops and Farming at Mt. Airy.

The account given in our paper a month ago, of the very skilful and successful farm management of Mr Gowen, we find has excited considerable interest in the minds of many of our readers, and some have expressed to us a desire for further information on the subject.—Two or three young men have already avowed to us their determination to enter the agricultural college, if commenced, as proposed, in connection with this farm. We do not wonder at this, for we should consider the instruction to be derived from a couple of years' experience on this farm alone, worth, to any young farmer, all it will cost to have the whole benefits of the college, with its scientific teachers, lectures, &c., and the farm and farming besides.

We find the following additional report in a late number of the Farmers' Cabinet:

Report of Crops raised by Jas. Gowen in 1845.

To the committee on Crops of the Penn. Ag. Society:

Ten acres of corn in a field divided into two plats by an under drain, terminating in an open ditch, on one side

of which was laid off seven acres, and on the other side three acres for corn — intermediate land, including drain and ditch, reserved for ruta baga. In the seven acre plat, there were 158 rows, three and a half feet apart, running north and south. In the three acre plat, 67 rows, three and a half feet apart, running east and west, planted in drills, or rows, first week in May. The field had been in grass since 1839; had no manure since, until broken up for corn, when one ton of guano, at $40, was applied. Before husking the whole, a number of rows were taken while the corn was yet standing, in different sections, comprising a fair sample to furnish a proper average. — The rows designated were husked and measured under the supervision of disinterested persons. The 158 rows in large plat, averaged eight and a quarter bushels. — The 67 rows in small plat, nine bushels, measured according to usage, so as every two bushels of ears should be equal to one bushel of shelled corn; the whole making 19.6½ bushels of ears, equal to 953 bushels of shelled corn, averaging 95 bushels shelled corn to the acre. The seed was dropped twelve inches apart continuously in the drill, was, of course, worked but one way, and though an old grass field, I might challenge the whole country for a piece of corn land so free from grass and weeds; and this condition was by no means owing to extra work while the crop was growing, but mainly to judicious harrowing while preparing the land for the seed. Prevention is far better than cure.

In consequence of the resolution of the Society debarring those who had been awarded premiums in two previous years, from competing with similar crops the succeeding year, I resolved never again to present any crop of my raising for a premium; but having, by way of encouragement, promised the premium to one of my men, should the crop of corn be entitled to one, I now submit it on his account.

I take occasion, however, to state, that I had about seven acres of winter wheat; six of Italian White, and one acre of a peculiar Red, besides one acre of spring wheat — the average of the whole computed at over 40 bushels to the acre. It is worthy of note, that the ground sown with spring wheat yielded, the year previous, over 900 bushels of carrots. The wheat was sown last spring without any manure, the condition of the land after the carrots being considered sufficient to sustain the wheat. After the wheat was reaped, it was sown to turnips, under a light dressing of scrapings of yard, with about eight bushels of lime. The yield was over 1000 bushels. This will show, in some degree, what land is capable of producing under proper culture.

Here are 900 bushels of carrots, at 40 cents per bushel.....	$360 00
40 bushels spring wheat, at $1 per bushel,	40 00
1000 bushels turnips, at 12½ cts per bushel,	125 00
	$525 00

in two seasons from one acre of land.

I had also eight acres of rye, average yield, 38 bushels to the acre. The carrot crop exceeded in quantity all former crops raised by me, the yield being over 1000 bushels to the acre. Sugar parsnip, 800 bushels, and ruta baga over 600 bushels to the acre. Of potatoes, I had in three acres — the yield, over 2.0 bushels of choice potatoes to the acre.

I do not submit these crops for premium, for the reasons already stated; but should the corn be deemed worthy of distinction, you will please award the premium to Solomon Unruh, the individual to whom I promised it.

Respectfully,

JAMES GOWEN.

Mount Airy, March 18, 1845.

N. B. — It would be proper, perhaps, to state, that the above report does not include all that was raised on the farm in 1845. In addition, I housed upwards of 100 tons of excellent hay, notwithstanding the season was not favorable to the grass crop. This will be considered doing pretty well, on an upland farm of some 100 acres, while maintaining during the summer over fifty head of cattle. J. G.

The Potato Rot.

We continue to receive accounts of the appearance of this malady in various parts of Ohio, and other States, though it does not as yet appear to be so general as to cause very serious apprehensions of scarcity of this important esculent. The following seems to corroborate the value of a suggestion given in our columns last year:

From the Connecticut Courant.

DISEASED POTATOES.

Mr. Editor: — As the potato rot is assuming a very alarming appearance within the last week in this vicinity, I will give you the result of an experiment in my garden the present season.

Noticing, some time since, a recommendation to mow off the vines of potatoes to prevent the rot, I caused the vines from a part of my Mercer potato patch in my garden to be mown off, when the potatoes were half to two-thirds grown, and the result is highly gratifying. Those not mown off are, a large proportion of them, diseased and rotten, and among those mown off not one diseased or rotten potato can be found.

I think farmers who have late fields of potatoes, where the vines as yet show no signs of disease, (but if suffered to remain will, in a few weeks, become worthless,) may be able to save them by mowing the tops off without delay. The potatoes, where the vines have been mown, appear nearly or quite as large as those where the vines are not mown off. One ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure!

If any are skeptical upon the result of my experiment, they are respectfully invited to call and examine my potato patch (No. 18, Front street,) for themselves.

M. C. WEBSTER.

Hartford, *Aug.* 6, 1846.

On the use of Leached Ashes.

MR EDITOR: I have just received your April No. of the Cultivator, in which you wish, for the benefit of one of your correspondents, some information on the value of ashes, &c., and call upon 'chemists to tell.' Not being exactly a chemist myself, yet having *dug* into the science a little, for the purpose of assisting me in my farming operations, I will offer a few remarks.

Wood ashes, as you observe, generally do best on rather light soil. If they are applied in large quantities, either leached or unleached, they have a tendency to bring in the red moss; but upon gravelly soils, this may not be detrimental, as they are usually dry and warm enough if there is moss. But upon more moist and close soils, ashes may ultimately prove injurious.

Unleached ashes, when first applied to grass, or other crops, are more efficient than leached, owing to the greater amount of Alkali, or potash, they contain, but I do not think the sowing of unleached ashes upon land the most economical way of using them. If a heavy rain immediately follows, the potash is mostly washed out and carried off the land, or sinks into the soil beyond the reach of the roots of plants. Common potash is very readily dissolved in about its weight of water. If a farmer wishes to apply unleached ashes to his grass, or grain crops, it would be the better way to mix his ashes quite moist with ground gypsum, and let them remain sometime in the heap. The potash of the ashes would decompose the gypsum, and sulphate of potash would be formed. Sulphate of potash is much less soluble than carbonate of potash, as it requires sixteen pounds of water (at the temperature of 60 degrees) to dissolve one pound of sulphate of potash. From this fact, the loss of potash by rains would be likely to be much less, and for clover, cabbages, turnips, and radishes, the sulphate is decidedly better than the carbonate of potash.

But I think it a much more economical plan to mix ashes with swamp muck, peat, or decaying vegetable matter from the woods. All these substances are acids; (decomposing vegetable matters always produce acids.) These acids want neutralizing before the muck, &c., are suitable for most crops. Frequently swamp muck is saturated with sulphate of iron, or alumina, that has oozed out in the water from higher land. In such cases the ashes will have the direct effect to neutralize the acidity of the muck, and make it a good manure.

There is, after the usual process of leaching ashes for soap or potash, a certain quantity of potash left in the ashes, in combination with silex. Dr Dana says there are fifty pounds of potash in a cord of leached ashes. Exposure to the air decomposes this, and then another portion of alkali can be extracted by water. This partially explains what you have heard of the Long Island farmers, who 'consider the leached ashes as good as the unleached, provided they are not used for some time after being leached.' And you further say, 'some suppose they attract valuable properties from the atmosphere after coming from the leach-tub. Is it so! and if any, what are the properties acquired?'

In answer to your question, I say yes, it is so, and will explain it.

If a quantity of leached ashes are piled up under cover of a shed exposed to the air, another portion of alkali will be set free by the decomposition of the silex, as before stated, and the alkali has a strong affinity for nitric acid. The air we breathe is mostly composed of nitrogen seventy-nine parts, and twenty one parts of oxygen. In these proportions, these two gases are mechanically combined. But by well known chemical laws, these two gases chemically combine in several different proportions, and from very different substances from common air. In one of their chemical combinations, they unite in the proportions of fourteen parts nitrogen and forty parts oxygen, and in these proportions it is nitric acid, and mixed with a certain quantity of water, it becomes *hydro*-nitric acid, or aquafortis. If common pot or pearl ash is dissolved in aquafortis, and the liquid evaporated, the result will be nitre or saltpetre. But this is an artificial way of making saltpetre, and expensive, too.

Nature takes a somewhat different method. — As before stated, the alkali in the leached ashes has a strong affinity for nitric acid, and so strong is that affinity, or attraction, that the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere, will, *very accommodatingly*, chemically combine in the *right* proportions to form nitric acid, which readily unites with the alkali, and forms nitre or saltpetre, naturally, and cheap, too. The longer the ashes are kept, and occasionally moistened and shovelled over, the greater the accumulation of nitre. But if the ashes are occasionally wet with urine, drainings from the manure heap, or mixed with night soil, or decaying animal matter — substances all rich in nitrogen — the process will be much hastened, and the accumulation of nitre much greater in a given time. Perhaps twelve months would be a proper time for the ashes to remain.

A similar process is going on under all houses and other buildings; the potash in the felspar and mica of our soils, is being slowly but continually dissolving, and as there is also a continual ascent of water, by evaporation, each particle of water, as it ascends, brings with it its particle of potash, which is returned in the dry surface soil, which combines with the nitric acid. And there are frequently large accumulations of nitre under old buildings. In some parts of the East Indies, where it seldom or never rains, nitre accumulates (as under buildings here) in such quantities, that the soil is shovelled up and leached, as we do ashes, and boiled down to nitre.

Nitrate of lime is formed in vast quantities in the lime caverns of Kentucky; and the dry plains in the province of Arica, in Peru, are covered with an incrustation of nitrate of soda.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that saltpetre is a good manure; though, perhaps, they do not all know why it is so. Possibly I may continue the subject, but my sheet is full at this time. — L. B., *in Alb. Cult.*

WARNER, N. H., April 20, 1846.

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

Comparative merits of Charcoal and Barn-yard Manure as a Fertilizer.

MR STARR: In the year 1788, my father purchased and removed upon a tract of land in Hanover township, Morris county, N. J. The land, owing to the bad system of cultivation then prevailing, was completely exhausted, and the buildings and fences in a state of dilapidation. — The foundation of the barn was buried several feet beneath a pile of manure, the accumulation of years, little or none ever having been removed upon the lands. Even the cellar, beneath the farm house, was half filled with the dung of sheep and other animals, which had been sheltered in it. The former occupant of the farm had abandoned it on account of its supposed sterility, and taken up the line of march for the valley of the Miami, along with the first caravan of pioneers who accompanied Judge Symmes.

The barn, before referrred to, was removed to another situation, soon after its foundation was uncovered, by the removal of the manure to the

exhausted fields; and its site, owing to the new arrangements of the farm, became the center of one of its enclosures. During the seventeen years which I afterwards remained upon the farm, the spot could easily be found by the luxuriousness of the grass, or other crops growing thereon, though the abatement in its fertility was evident and rapid. On revisiting the neighborhood in the autumn of 1817, I carefully examined the corn crops then standing upon the spot, and was unable to discover the slightest difference in the growth or products upon that and other parts of the field. This was about twenty-eight years after the removal of the barn.

Upon the same farm, and upon soil every way inferior, were the remains of several pit bottoms, where charcoal had been burned before the recollection of any person now in the vicinity, and most probably, judging from appearances, between the years 1760–70. These pit bottoms were always clothed, when in pasture, with a luxuriant covering of grass, and, when brought under tillage, with heavy crops of grain. Eleven years ago I pointed out these facts to the present occupant, and his observations since coincide with my own, previously made; that they retain their fertility, very little impaired, a period probably of about 70 or 80, certainly not less than 65 or 70 years.

Here, then, is an excellent opportunity of observing the comparative value of charcoal and barn-yard manures, as a fertilizer of lands. The former has not, after at least 60 or 70 years exposure, exhausted its powers of production, while the latter lost its influence entirely in twenty-eight years, and most probably in much less time.

I have since had many opportunities of observing the effects of charcoal, left in pit bottoms, upon vegetation, one of which only I will relate. The last season, in the northern part of Ohio, was one of uncommon frost and drouth. In May, the wheat fields, when promising a luxuriant crop, were cut off by frost, (especially in the valleys, and very much injured in the high lands,) which was succeeded by the most severe drouth ever experienced in the West. The moiety which escaped both these scourges, was afterwards very much injured by rust. Near the village of Canton, upon a farm on high ground, which had been mostly cleared of its timber by its conversion into charcoal, it was observed that, upon the old pit bottoms, the wheat grew very luxuriantly, was clear of rust, and had ripened plump in the berry; while in the adjacent parts of the field, it was short in growth, the stem blackened with rust, and the berry light and shrivelled. The hint has not been altogether lost upon some of the farmers of the vicinity, and some of them are preparing to make an application of charcoal upon their lands, the result of which, when fully ascertained, I shall be happy to communicate to the public, especially if the facts above stated succeed in attracting the attention of agriculturists.

LEWIS VAIL.

Speedwell, Morris co., N. J., July 26, '46.

Wheat and Clover among Corn.

In our last volume, we mentioned that a farmer of this county had tried, with entire success, the experiment of sowing clover seed in a corn field. He sowed the seed immediately before going through his corn for the last time, and then followed with the cultivator. The clover grew finely, so that by the time the corn was harvested, it covered the ground, and was up ankle high.

The same experiment, we learn, was made last year with wheat by Mr Harrison, of Lenawee county, the inventor of the cultivator mentioned by a correspondent in this number. A field of sixty acres of thrifty corn was sown with wheat, which was *cultivated* in. Late in the fall the corn was taken off, the wheat covering the ground at the time handsomely. We understand that the crop of wheat is very promising, comparing favorably with others which have a regular summer fallowing, and that no one could infer, from the appearance of the field, the manner in which it was got in. An observing farmer informs us that he has remarked, that wheat sown after corn, and got in seasonably, turns out better crops, especially on rich lands, than after a naked fallow. There is a diminished growth of straw, but this is brighter, the head better filled, the kernel plumper. We think we see a reason for this, in the exhaustion of some vegetable matter by the corn crop, and in the very different constituents of the corn and wheat kernel, which would make the latter a very proper crop to succeed the former. The objection to this course has usually been, that by the time the corn is harvested, and the ground prepared for the wheat, the season is too far advanced. Hence this course cannot well be pursued on an extensive scale.

But the plan of sowing wheat among corn obviates this objection. The only additional ones that appear to present themselves, are, the difficulty of sowing the seed, (which must be done in every interval between the rows separately,) and the damage to the wheat incurred during the harvesting and drawing off of the corn crop. The latter would probably not be serious. The difficulty of sowing the seed might be diminished by having the rows of corn north and south, a wide distance apart, say five feet, while in the other direction, they shall only be far enough to admit the passage of the cultivator between them.

When we consider the great saving of labor which such a system of management produces, and the profitable crop obtained as a substitution for the naked fallow, it must be admitted there are great advantages. It may be thought that there will be too great an exhaustion of the land; but it is to be remembered, as one of the maxims of improved husbandry, that with a proper rotation of crops, and a proper husbandry and application of manures, *no field ever need lie fallow in order to preserve or restore its fertility*. It seems well ascertained that there is injury as well as benefit in the exposure of a bare soil to the sun, wind, and rains of summer, and that it is thus exhausted of some valuable properties, while it acquires others. We think it not improbable that the benefit of the shade of the corn field may be nearly a recompense for the ingredients taken up by the crop.

As to stocking down a corn field with clover, this plant will vegetate just as much more thriftily than it would among oats, wheat or barley, as a weed does. A thrifty growth of oats, wheat, &c., it is well known, will effectually choke down weeds; so it will clover: and it is not till these crops are matured and removed that the clover exhibits any considerable vigor of growth. The advantage, whether with plant or animal, of having a vigorous, unchecked growth from the start, need not be insisted on.

The method above spoken of, applies, of course, only to the *level* culture of corn. — *Mich. Far.*

Wheat and Chess — An Incident.

I lately made a short journey in company with an intelligent and experienced farmer, whose fine farm and heavy crops have long told the skill with which he managed his business, when the conversation turned upon the transmutation of wheat to chess. He mentioned several strong cases to prove the change of one plant to the other — cases where clean seed had been sown on new land, and heavy crops of chess were the result. As is usual in such cases, unless I could assign a satisfactory cause, though knowing nothing of the circumstances, the assumed and unsatisfactory explanation by transmutation, was regarded by my friend as the only true one. I mentioned the observations I had made on chess, its small and hard seeds allowing it to be carried about in the stomachs of animals, birds, &c., while the land was yet forests, and thus distributed; its astonishing productiveness where it could flourish, as where wheat had been killed, and the chess remaining the undisturbed occupant, yielding and scattering sometimes 300 to 5000 seeds from a single grain, as I had counted; and again, when shaded by heavy wheat or grass, being too inches high with only a single grain, as I had also observed. Collateral cases were named, where supposed clean land, or new land, had been plowed and produced, as spontaneous crops, a dense growth of pig weed, in one case, and fox tail grass in the other case. — But this was not quite satisfactory to my friend. I then stated that I had often examined what was *called* clean seed wheat, and found, on a careful search, chess enough to seed the ground for a tolerable chess crop. Being about to make a call on an excellent and skilful farmer, I determined to prove my position; and so, the first opportunity, we examined some very fine seed wheat. It was pronounced by all parties as remarkably clean. Having scarcely ever failed in finding chess, I began the search, confident of gaining my point; but after a long and careful examination, I utterly failed. Not a grain of chess could be found. At last, turning to the owner of the seed, I inquired, 'Don't you ever raise any chess?' 'NO!' was the prompt and decided answer; 'I have completely eradicated the weed from my farm. I sow none but clean seed, really so, not apparently; and where my wheat is winter-killed, no chess springs up in its place, stooling out on all sides for a heavy crop. Whatever others may experience, I find that chess will not grow unless it is first sown.'

The argument was finished. X.

Alb. Cult.

How to raise 'Giant' Asparagus.

About the 1st of November — as soon as the frost has well blackened the asparagus tops — I take a scythe and mow all close down to the surface of the bed; let it lie a day or two, then set fire to the heap of stalks; burn it to ashes, and spread the ashes over the surface of the bed.

I then go to my barn yard; I take a load of clean, fresh stable manure, and add thereto half a bushel of hen dung; turning over and mixing the whole together throughout. This makes pretty powerful compost. I apply one such load to every twenty feet in length of my asparagus beds, which are six feet wide. With a strong three pronged *spud*, or fork, I dig this dressing under. The whole is now left for winter.

In the spring, as early as possible, I turn the top of the bed over lightly, once more. Now, as the asparagus grows naturally on the side of the ocean, and loves salt water, I give it an annual supply of its favorite condiment. I cover the surface of the bed about a quarter of an inch thick with fine packing salt; it is not too much. As the spring rains come down, it gradually dissolves. Not a weed will appear during the whole season. Every thing else, pig-weed, chick-weed, purslane, all refuse to grow on the top of my briny asparagus beds. But it would do your eyes good to see the strong, stout, tender stalks of the vegetable itself, pushing through the surface early in the season. I do not at all stretch a point, when I say that they are often as large round as my hoe handle, and as tender and succulent as any I ever tasted. The same round of treatment is given to my bed every year.

I have a word to say about *cutting* asparagus, and then I am done. Market gardeners, and, I believe, a good many other people, cut asparagus as soon as the point of the shoot pushes an inch or two through the ground. They have then about two inches of what grows above ground, and about four or six inches of what grows below. It is as tough as a stick; and this is the reason why people, when it is boiled, are always forced to eat the tops, and leave the bottom of the shoots on their plates.

My way is, never to cut any shoots of asparagus below the ground. Cut it as soon as it has grown to proper height, say five or six inches above ground. The whole is then green, but it is all *tender*. — *T. B. in Horticulturist.*

GENESEE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. — We are well pleased to learn that this institution has been patronized, so far, to an extent even greatar than was anticipated. — General Harmon, who, it will probably be recollected, is associated with Dr Lee in the management of this school, writes as follows to a gentleman of this city: 'We have had as many boys at our agricultural school as we could accommodate. I have added a few more rooms, which have made accommodations for ten more.' — *Albany Cultivator.*

Johnny Appleseed.

About the time of the survey of the lands in the United States military district, northwest of the river Ohio, preparatory to their location by those holding the warants which had been issued by the government to the soldiers of the revolutionary war, for services during that war, there came to the valley of the Muskingum, and its tributaries, the Tuscarawas, Walhonding, Mohican, &c., a man whose real name, if ever known, is not now remembered by the oldest inhabitants here, but who was commonly known and called all over the country by the name of Johnny Appleseed.

This man had imbibed so remarkable a passion for the rearing and cultivation of apple trees from the seed, and pursued it with so much zeal and perseverance, as to cause him to be regarded by the few settlers, just then beginning to make their appearance in the country, with a degree of almost superstitious admiration.

Immediately upon his advent, he commenced the raising of apple trees from the seed, at a time when there were not, perhaps, fifty white men within the forty miles square. He would clear a few rods of ground in some open part of the forest, girdle the trees standing upon it, surround it with a brush fence, and plant his apple seeds. — This done, he would go off some twenty miles or so, select another favorable spot, and again go through the same operation. In this way, without family and without connection, he rambled from place to place, and employed his time, I may say his life.

When the settlers began to flock in and open their 'clearings,' old Appleseed was ready for them with his young trees; and it was not his fault if every one of them had not an orchard planted out and growing without delay.

Thus he proceeded for many years, deriving a self-satisfaction amounting to delight, from the indulgence of his engrossing passion.

Such were the labors and such the life of Johnny Appleseed among us, and such his unmingled enjoyments, till about fifteen years ago, when, probably feeling the encroachments of others upon his sphere, and desiring a new and more extended field of operations, he removed to the far West, there to enact over again the same career of humble but sublime usefulness.

This man, obscure and illiterate though he was, was yet, in some respects, another Dr Van Mons, and must have been endued with the instinct of his theory. His usual practice was to gather his seeds from seedling trees, and to take them from as many different trees as were to be found within the range of his yearly autumnal rambles, and from those particular seedling trees affording the highest evidence in their fruit that the process of amelioration was begun and was going on in them. At first, his visits necessarily extended to the seedling orchards upon the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, in what were called the 'settlements;' but when the orchards of his own planting began to bear, his wanderings, for the purpose of collecting seed, became more and more narrowed in their extent, till the time of his departure further westward.

Still true, however, to the instinct which first drew him to the Van Mons theory, for the production of new ameliorated varieties of the apple, he has continued occasionally to return in the autumn to his beloved orchards hereabouts, for the double purpose of contemplating and ruminating upon the results of his labors, and of gathering seeds from his own seedling trees, to take with him, and carry on, by their means, reproduction at the West. Recently, his visits have been altogether intermitted. Our hope is, that he may yet live in the enjoyment of a green old age, happy in the multitude of its pleasing reminiscences. — *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Coshocton, Ohio, 1846.

English Grain and Flour Measure. — The English quarter of wheat is 560 lbs., or a quarter of a ton, and is equal to eight English bushels of 70 lbs. each, or nine and one eighth American bushels of 60 lbs. The English sack of flour weighs 280 lbs., and seven sacks are equal to ten American barrels of 196 pounds each.

English News, Markets, &c.

Dates by the Caledonia to Aug. 4.

Wilmer and Smith's Times says: The weather since our last has been variable. Several brilliant days there have been, succeeded by thunderstorms and showers, and by the latter the crops in several parts of the country have been beaten down and injured.

The new wheat crop in the west districts has been cut, but it is described as being less heavy than previous calculations led us to anticipate. The quality of the wheat is good, but no general result can as yet be satisfactorily arrived at. In the meantime, large quantities of wheat and flour continue to arrive from the United States and Canada, which keep down prices and render the trade inactive.

At Liverpool. — The visit of Prince Albert having closed all our public markets during the last three days of the week, ending August 1, we have little to report since the sailing of the Great Western. The business transacted on the 28th ult. was very limited; wheat declined 2d to 3d per bushel, and flour 5d per barrel, from the quotations of that day se'nnight. Indian corn was in demand for exportation to Ireland.

At London. — The sale of home grown wheat during the week ending July 31 has been slow; at the same time prices have been pretty well supported. The sale of American flour on the 27th was dull. The best brands of United States were held for 26s. per barrel. In consequence of the Potato disease having increased rapidly in Ireland, there was some inquiry, on the date alluded to, for Indian corn for shipment to that place; but the high terms asked by holders checked business. On the 29th ult. the trade for wheat was slow at the prices current on the 27th. Little business was transacted on the 31st, and no change either of an advancing or declining character could be noted. Throughout the week terminating July 31, flour hung very heavily on hand. The nominal top price of town made has remained unchanged; but country marks as well as the common sorts of United States, and Canadian have been parted with at rates which would not have been accepted previously.

In American Provisions, there is little change to note. In beef, there has been a large business doing, confined, however, to the inferior brands, which having declined to low rates, a considerable demand has been induced for home consumption. The finest brands are still held for former rates, but without any immediate prospect of sale. Pork is very dull, and to effect sales lower rates have been submitted to. There is still some demand for export at our last quotations. Hams of fine quality would sell at our quotations freely; if mild and well flavored, and in good keeping condition.

Lard has been arriving less freely, and the stock being now in smaller compass, holders refuse to take former rates. Fine qualities would command our extreme quotations. Tallow is also in improved demand, and present rates are likely to be well sustained during the remainder of the summer, with the prospect of some improvement in price as the cold weather approaches. There have been some further arrivals of cheese, but the quality being inferior, no criterion is afforded by the prices obtained as to the future prospects of the market. A large sale may be safely calculated on for prime qualities. There is no butter, either Canadian or United States, on the market. Grease butter sells at 38s. to 41s.

American Supplies. — The following extensive supplies of flour and other articles from the United States took place at the port of Liverpool in one day. The Nicholas Biddle, from New Orleans, brought 7,000 packages of flour and 7,600 staves for coopers' use; the Farewell, from Baltimore, 9,630 barrels of flour and 4,678 bushels of wheat; the Hardie, from New Orleans, 1,478 packages of flour, 1,581 bags of corn, and 507 sacks of wheat; the Robert Parker, from New York, 5,283 barrels of flour, 66 of bread, and several of Indian meal; the Hargrave, from Baltimore, 5,700 barrels of flour, 4,000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 of lard, &c.; and the Promise, from Montreal, brought 3,200 barrels of flour, 5,000 barrels of wheat, and 4,600 bushels of peas, the produce of Canada.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, *Aug.* 29. — There has been a more active demand for Flour and Grain the past week. Flour at $2 87@$3 00 per bbl, and Wheat 50 cts per bus; Orts, 19 @21 cts; Corn, 25@27 cts; Rye, 4 @45 cts. Pork, mess, $8 00; prime, $6 50. Lard, in barrels and kegs, 4½@5 cts; Cheese, for shipping, 5½@5¾ cts, for city use, 6¼ cts; Butter, for packing, 7@7½ cts, at retail in market, 12½@15 cts; Eggs, 5½@6 cts per dozen.

At Chillicothe, Zanesville, Newark, &c., Wheat brings about 45 cents; at Mansfield, 48@50 cents; at the principal lake ports, 60@62 cents.

New York, *Aug.* 26. — Flour is in active demand for shipment, at $4 00; retails at $4 12½@$4 25. Corn brings 50@52 cts, for Western. and 53@55 for Southern. Pork is firm, with slightly increased demand.

Cattle Markets continue at good prices.

Did you ever see a man of sense who was an eternal talker?

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Sept. 1.

Grain.			
Wheat, ₱ bu.,	43	a	45
Indian corn,	18	a	20
Oats,	12½	a	13
Provisions.			
Flour, retail, bbl,	2,75	a	2,87
" 100 lbs.	1,75	a	
" Buckwheat,		a	
Indian meal, bu.	25	a	
Hominy, quart,	3	a	4
Beef, bd. qr		a	
" 100 lbs.,	3,00	a	3,50
" fore qr.,	2,00	a	2,50
Pork, mess, bbl.	8,50	a	9,00
" prime "	6,50	a	7,00
Hams, country, lb.,	5	a	6
" city, cured,	7	a	8
Lard, lb., ret.,	6½	a	
" in kgs. or bls.	6	a	
Butter, best rolls,	10	a	
" common	8	a	9
" in kegs,	6	a	7
Cheese,	5½	a	6½
Eggs, dozen,	6	a	
Maple sugar, lb.		a	
" molasses, gal,		a	
Honey comb, lb.	10	a	12½
Honey, strained,	12½	a	14
Poultry.			
Turkeys, each,		a	
Geese, "		a	
Ducks, "		a	
Chickens, "	6	a	8
Sundries.			
Apples, bu.	12½	a	25
" dried,	87	a	1,00
Peaches, dried,	2,00	a	2,50
Potatoes,	25	a	
Hay, ton,	3,00	a	4,00
Wood, hard, c'rd,	1,25	a	1,50
Salt, bbl.,	1,75	a	1,81
Seeds.			
Clover, bu.,		a	
Timothy,		a	
Flax,	75	a	
Ashes,			
Pot, 100 lbs..	2,75	a	3,00
Pearl,	3,50	a	3,75
Scorched salts,	2,50	a	
Wool, common,	18	a	20
" half bl'd,	20	a	23
" full bl'd,		a	

CORN CUTTERS.

40 Dozen Corn Cutters, with solid backs, just received and for sale by T. P. ELLIS & CO.

Sept. 1.

MADDER SETS.

HAVING had numerous applications, during a year or two past, for Madder Sets, which it was not in my power to furnish, I would now state that I shall have a supply to spare this fall, and those wishing to purchase will do well to send orders early, so that they can be shipped in time to reach their destination before the close of navigation. The price will be $1 50 per bushel, when 25 bushels or more are taken, with no additional charge for casks, or carriage to the port on the lake — or $2 00 a bushel for a less quantity; but orders for less than 5 bushels will not be attended to unless the sets are taken on the premises. Joseph Swift.

Birmingham P. O., Erie county, O.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

JOHN BURR offers for sale, at the Columbus Nursery, Strawberry Plants of the following varieties:

Hovey's seedling, Burr's seedling, and Methven, at 50 cents per doz., or 2 dols. per 100. Hudson, Virginia Scarlet, and Baynes' extra early, at 37½ cents per doz., or 1 dol. 50 per 100.

After 1st September next. Ross Phœnix and Bishop's Orange, 50 cents per doz. Burr's Ohio Mammoth, and Burr's New Pine, 3 dols. per doz. Rival Hudson and Columbus, 1 dol. per doz.

The Scioto and Rose will not be for sale till 1847.

Mr. Burr has also a large and fine assortment of fruit trees, grape vines, shrubs, plants, and roses.

MUSTARD SEED AND GROUND MUSTARD.

I Will pay the highest market price for genuine Brown Mustard Seed, of good quality, at my mustard manufactory on Western Row, between Mason and Everett streets, Cincinnati—where will at all times be found a regular supply of the best Flour Mustard to be found in the western country, and equal to any that is made.

R. SAVILL.

Aug. 15. — 3t.

PRINCE'S PREMIUM STRAWBERRIES.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, having devoted great attention to this fruit, now offer the most estimable collection existing in America or Europe, embracing all the choicest varieties recommended by the London Horticultural Society, and the most estimable of other countries, including several splendid Seedlings originated by themselves and others. The sexuality of every variety has been investigated, and such plants and directions will be furnished as will insure abundant crops. They can be transplanted from August to November. There is no such thing as Strawberries becoming barren when properly managed. *Primordian*, the finest and most productive early crimson variety, large, profuse bearer, one of our seedlings, and now first offered, $3 per dozen. *Large Early Scarlet*, $1 per 100. Garnestone Scarlet, $1 for 25 and $2 per 100. *Crimson Pine*, large, fine, and prolific, another of our new seedlings, two dollars per dozen and three dollars for twenty-five. *Crimson Cone*, one of the most splendid, large, bright crimson, high flavor, profuse bearer, unrivalled, $3 for 50 and $5 per 100. Prince Albert, (true sort,) Coul late Scarlet, Iowa, and Willey, one dollar per dozen and two dollars for fifty. Alice Maude, Deptford Pine, Corse's Seedling, Boston Pine, and Buist's Prize, $1 50 per dozen. President and Clara Victoria, three dollars for six. Swainestone, Black Roseberry and Victoria, $1 for 25 and $2 per 100. Black Prince, Georgian Scarlet, lute, and Bishop's Seedling, beautiful and prolific, $1 for 25 and $3 per 100. British Queen, Myatt's Eliza, Myatt's Pine, Elton and Old Pine, all fine flavored, but poor bearers, $1 for 25 and 2 to $3 per 100. Hovey's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, Ross Phœnix, or Keen's Seedling and Rosberry, 50 cents for 25 and $1 50 per 100. Dundee, Hudson's Bay, and Methven, 1 dol. per 100. Royal Scarlet, Old Scarlet, Melon and Downtown, moderate bearers, 50 cents for 25 and 1 dol. per 100. Hudson, (of Cincinnati,) great bearer, 1 dol. for 25 and 2 dols. per 100. Prolific, large, flat and green Hautbois, 1 dol. for 25 and 2 dols. per 100. White and Red running Alpine Everbearing, 1 dol. for 50, and White and Red Bush do. 1 dol. for 25. Common English Red Wood, (erroneously called Stoddard Washington Alpine,) 1 dol. per 100. English White Wood, 1 dol per 100. Very large quantities at a reduction.

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Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 15. 1t.

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